

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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THE LIBERTY LOAN AND THE I. W. W.

TO combat the Liberty Loan and the War Saving Stamps campaign the I. W. W. has started a bond issue and a campaign for the sale of "general defense stamps," the money to be used in the defense of members now in jail and in the furtherance of sabotage, according to literature seized by federal officials, says an Associated Press dispatch. If the enemies of this country were all in the armies that we are fighting over there our problem would be greatly simplified. But when we find thousands and possibly millions of enemies scattered throughout the land, banded together, conspiring to poison our troops, to pervert public opinion, conspiring to dynamite munition factories, food supply stations, railroads, to so cripple the resources of this country that the war shall be prolonged and the loss of life greatly increased, when we find these things to be so then is the time—not for discussion, not for argument—but for action.

It becomes the imperative duty of each loyal American citizen to look about him. Propaganda, designed by the forces of evil, of disorganization, of disloyalty to this country and all of its institutions has been and is being spread broadcast. Much of it is of such an insidious nature that it is not readily recognized. That its end is being attained, however, is manifest when we hear people complaining of inconveniences that have arisen because of the war, when we hear them criticizing the Food Administration, the Liberty Loan and other measures designed to bring us victory, when their spirit of greed is uppermost instead of their spirit of service to their country.

The men who are laying down their lives for this country at the front have every right to expect that we, who remain at home, shall make every possible sacrifice to aid them in winning the war. They have every right to expect us to stand solidly behind them and to do everything in our power to root out and, if not destroy, make harmless any faction that shall by any insidious means endanger our standing solidly behind them. And when we have given all of our worldly goods, when we have done everything in our power to make for their success we shall still fall far short of the sacrifice that they are making for us.

UNNECESSARY ALARM OVER WAR NEWS

IN the opinion of the military experts of this country there is nothing new has there been anything recently in the war news from the western front to cause even the slightest uneasiness. In numerous cases, prior to the present drive of the Germans, have attempts been made by both sides to break through the western front and in each case the attempts were failures. It is to be believed that those in charge of the allied armies are entirely as intellectual and understand entirely as well the war game as their adversaries.

After wiping out the Ypres salient, winning practically all of Passchendaele ridge and gaining six miles the British, during the summer of 1917, were stopped. During six days of fighting at Verdun the Germans gained nearly five miles after which it took them more than six months to gain a little more than one mile. They were then swept back and lost 500,000 men. This was during the early part of 1916. The British and French on the Somme, during July of the same year, in six months of fighting advanced six miles and it is estimated that at least 50,000 British soldiers were killed during the first day of the fighting. They forced the Germans to retreat from Arras to Noyon. In the first gas attacks by the Germans, during April, 1915, the Germans won about three miles after which the advance was stopped. The advance of the French during May and June of the same year was stopped after the French had captured Lorete Heights, had taken thousands of prisoners and had almost cleared Vimy ridge. While the British and French were fighting in Artois and Champagne, in the same year, the French advanced along a front of eighteen miles, captured 25,000 prisoners only to be checked at the third line. The British gained a few miles of devastated territory, lost 50,000 men and then were stopped.

LOSS OF LIFE IS APPALLING

NEVER before in the history of wars has there been such an appalling loss of life. The Hun has paid, and dearly, for every mile that he has advanced across the corpse strewn battle field. Twelve different times every available British gun, and many had been brought up in preparation for the German offensive, were trained with deadly effect on the massed bodies of the enemy. The orders were to concentrate the fire and, using as they do the massed formation, the enemy offered a comparatively easy target. Time after time were the ranks mowed down by the death-dealing machine guns. Allied airmen are said to have grown weary of emptying their machine guns, dropping bombs into the dense gray masses below and returning to their own lines for more ammunition.

Brutal beyond the power of description must be the German militarism that directed the drive. The Kaiser himself was in supreme command and his insatiable lust for carnage is still unsatisfied. It is an example of what greed and the unholy ambition for supreme power leads to. It is against such atrocious barbarity, against what horrors must follow in its wake should the Hun be successful that the allies are waging war.

SAVING DAYLIGHT

SENATOR CALDER of New York believes in doing instead of talking. He succeeded in securing the passage of the daylight savings bill and all the clocks in the country will be set an hour ahead on Sunday, March 31 and so remain until the last Sunday in October. Daylight saving has been in effect in England and France and the saving in fuel alone in five and a half months amounted to \$12,000,000 in the former and \$10,000,000 in the latter country.

If the law is generally observed it will cause no inconvenience, and it will add much to the well-being and productiveness of the

whole country. After the day's work is done the workers will have more time for recreation in daylight and those who have gardens will produce more food and thus decrease their living expenses. Some have objected that farmers get up early and work long enough as it is. If farmers get up at daylight, this bill will not speed up the sun and clock time will make no difference when the farmer comes to town and finds the banks close an hour earlier.

It is worth trying and if it does no more than give people an extra hour of daylight it will benefit those who dwell in cities and towns. When the standard time rule was adopted a generation ago it created no disturbance and Detroit was the only municipality that did not set its clocks by railroad time.

CLIPPED AND CREDITED

Warfare will win the war.—Albany Journal.

The Irish coast seems to be the real danger zone this season.—Birmingham Ledger.

Some of the senators are determined to win the war—they are planning to run again.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

If the country is to be fed on horse meat, all right, but we hope to be spared the Missouri mule.—Los Angeles Times.

Our guess is that Methuselah was more concerned for the hairs than for the calories in his camel's milk.—Galveston News.

The national debt of Germany is growing toward a trillion marks, and it is safe to guess it will never be paid.—Portland Oregonian.

Another good thing about wooden shoes is that the wearer can split them up for kindling wood when he gets cold feet.—Dallas News.

The Swiss have proven great diplomats and strategists. Summer tourists have long given them great credit along these lines.—Washington Star.

The French, in meeting Secretary Baker, will entertain no prejudice against a man of small physique. The French remember Napoleon.—Springfield Republican.

Now that Trotsky has lost his job, he may decide to spend the remainder of his miserable existence in the land of his dear friend, the boss of the Huns.—Troy Record.

DAY'S WORLD WAR NEWS GENERALIZED

(By Associated Press.)

On the battle line in France the sanguinary struggle still is going on with the British troops on most of the sectors apparently holding their own, but with the Germans at salient points still pressing forward.

The town of Chauny, southwest of St. Quentin, situated on the road to Compiègne, the gateway to Paris, has been occupied by the Germans, and according to the Berlin official communications, everywhere between the Somme and the Oise rivers the Germans are pressing their advantage.

Throughout Sunday along the entire fifty miles battle front the fighting never ceased for a moment, and where Field Marshal Haig's men were unable to withstand the terrific onslaughts delivered by greatly superior forces, ground was given, but always in orderly fashion.

It has now been definitely ascertained that considerably more than a million Germans have been brought to the western front in an endeavor to crush the British army heading the line from the region of Arras to the south of St. Quentin, but it daily becomes increasingly evident that the enemy in his drive has met with opposition not counted upon and been unable to realize to the full his objectives.

In addition to Chauny, the Germans are claiming the capture of both Perrone and Ham and to have increased the number of prisoners taken to more than 30,000, in addition to 600 guns and large stores of war materials.

It is claimed also by the Germans that American and French regiments which were brought up to reinforce the British have been defeated, but no further information than this mere statement has been vouchsafed.

One of the mysteries of the offensive which now has been solved is that the shelling of Paris is being done by a long range German gun.

This statement is contained in the Berlin official communication, and a Paris dispatch says that one of the

PRINT FANTASTIC STORIES OF U. S.

(By Associated Press.)

STOCKHOLM, March 25.—The pro-German newspapers in Sweden are printing fantastic stories regarding conditions in America. This propaganda is designed obviously to awaken hostility toward the entente powers and the United States and to offset the effects unfavorable to Germany caused by the sinking of Swedish ships and by the Luxemburg affair.

The Nya Dagligt Allehanda prints an alleged interview with a Swede lately returned from America. According to this unidentified voyager American soldiers are committing suicide by the hundreds through fear of submarines; American provision shops are being plundered and the proprietors lynched by the masses; Swedes are being held in America, due to the Luxemburg disclosures; the homes of 50,000 Germans in New York are being watched by the police and the inhabitants searched in the streets every time they leave their houses; and American newspapers "not owned by British capital" have disclosed that "the American embassy in Budapest had been hoarding bombs."

KICK KAISER WITH A VARNISHED SOLE

(By Associated Press.)

MISSOULA, Mont., March 25.—"You can save money and hit the Kaiser a serious blow by varnishing the soles of your shoes," says R. R. Fenska, acting dean of the school of forestry of the University of Montana. "Shoe soles that have been varnished will last four or five times as long as others. They also will be absolutely waterproof."

A half pint of enamel varnish, not shellac varnish, that costs 25 cents, is all that a person will require a year. After a shoe has been worn a little while and the shoe is dry put a coat of varnish on the sole and let it soak in. Repeat the process every half hour until the soles refuse to take more varnish and then let the shoes stand for 12 hours in a dry place.

BRITISH BUILDING AIR-RAID SHELTERS

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 25.—Air raid shelters for 20,000 persons are being constructed by the residents of Edmonton, one of the outlying London boroughs. The borough contains mainly working class dwellings of the cottage type, and it was found that there were only one or two buildings of sufficiently solid construction to be classed as proper air raid shelters. So the residents appointed a local civil engineer to take charge of the work, and began to dig shelters of the cyclone cellar type in all parts of the borough.

MILLIONS OF FISH BUT NO CANNERY

(By Associated Press.)

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, March 25.—Millions of salmon run every summer in the Yukon river, Alaska's great inland water way, and its tributaries, but by order of the United States government, not a cannery dots the hundreds of miles of shore line on the American side of the Yukon boundary.

Alaska's interior river salmon are reserved for consumption by the men and the sled dogs of the north and are not to be exploited commercially, the government has ruled. The same orders are enforced on the Canadian side of the Yukon boundary, it is believed here.

Advertise in the Daily Bonanza.

DUTCH REFUSE OFFER OF GRAIN

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily Mail dispatch says the Dutch cabinet decided Sunday to send the entente a formal refusal of their offer of grain in return for Dutch ships.

BIG FEET HOLD THEM OUT OF ARMY

(By Associated Press.)

DALLAS, Tex., March 25.—While some exemption boards have been weighing the claims of objectors to military services who had revived long-forgotten dependents, at least two Texans willing to serve have received honorable discharges because the army decided it would put too great a strain on the United States government to keep them in shoes.

The recruits recently were discharged from Camp Travis at San Antonio because of the high price of leather. Both were negroes from the Texas bottoms and both were valiant in their wishes to "get" the German Emperor. If either could have stepped on him, it would have ended the war. Each would have worn shoes number 15 if the army could have supplied them. It was estimated that shoes would have to be made to order for them at a cost of \$20 a pair and so they were sent back to the farms.

TELLS OF RACE OF GIANT ESKIMOS

(By Associated Press.)

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, March 25.—Tales of a race of giant Eskimos averaging about six feet in height who live in the isolated Arctic country east of the Mackenzie river, are being told by John Kinnaley, who is visiting his brother here after spending several years in the territory bordering the northern seas.

The known tribes of Eskimos living in the northwestern portions of the continent are generally small in stature, averaging between four and five feet in height.

Kinnaley says he spent one winter with a tribe of blue-eyed Eskimos. One of the objects of Vilhjor Stefansson's Arctic exploration expedition was to obtain information regarding the reported presence of a tribe of blue-eyed Eskimos east of the Mackenzie.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada, held February 20, 1918, a quarterly dividend of Seven and one-half per cent was declared, payable April 20, 1918, to stockholders of record at noon, March 30, 1918. Transfer books will close at noon March 30, 1918, and open at ten o'clock A. M. April 8th for dividend, and close at three o'clock P. M. April 16th and open at ten o'clock A. M. May 8th, account Annual Meeting, May 7th, 1918.

(Signed) C. A. HIGHER, Secretary.
 Philadelphia, Pa., March 19, 1918.
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